TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Defeat of the Insurgents at Macaca.

Suspicious Steamers Off the Coast.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERUVIAN MONITORS

Haytien Rebels in a War Steamer at Jamaica.

TERRIFIC SNOW STORM IN CANADA

AVALANCHE AT POINT LEVI.

CUBA.

A Formidable Expedition Landed by the In-A formidable Expedition Landed by the Insurgents on the Cuban Cousts—The Peruvian Monkers—Volunteer Scotts—Theoretic News for the Spaniards—The Campaign Being Actively Presecuted Everywhers—Political Prisoners About to Leave for Fernande Po-Newspapers to Publish Government Reports Only.

HAVANA, March 11, 1869.

It appears that an expedition from the United States, Nassau or Inagua has landed on the Cuban coast. The captain of a Spanish vessel, which arrived here to-day, reports that on Sunday last while east of Punta Mulas he saw a fleet consisting of one sidewheel steamer, bark rigged, and three other steamers, schooner rigged, steaming northeast. Shortly afterwards he passed a sidewheel steamer, bark rigged, which was anchored two mulas constitutions. miles from Guincho Keys. The report has been in circulation for some time past in Cuban circles that an expedition was under way to these shores, bring-ing cannon, arms, ammunition and recruits for the

time have undoubtedly arrived at St. Thomas. The Spanish war steamer which has been watching them followed them until they had passed the Cuban coast and returned to this harbor to-day.

Acommittee of the conservative citizens of Ma-tauzas have been organizing bands of volunteers, who are sent out daily in all directions to scour the country. Other towns seem disposed to follow the example of Matanzas.

The news from the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos is

favorable to the government.

The Governor of Sagua la Grande, having received

ts from Villa Clara, has marched with all his available forces against the insurgents who have for some time past made their headquarters on e San José plantation.

In the Eastern Department the government troops are very active. Columns have left Santiago and Bayamo to attack the main force of the instirgents

In the Central Department the government is

strengthening the garrisons. A battation, 250 strong, has arrived at Colonia de St. Domingo. The vessels which are to convey the political pris-oners to Fernando Po will sail on Sunday next. They will be accompanied by the Spanish man-of-war Torqua. Among the prisoners to be transported are Señor Castello, the bank president; Señor Embil, a planter, and Señor Regnelme, a merchant, all well

known men in high standing in the community.

The government censor has notified the Havana journals that they will bereafter be permitted to publish only the official accounts of engagements, giving as a reason that other statements tend to mislead the

Affair at Macaca-Spanish Troops En Route

for Mayari.
On the 7th inst. the troops attacked the insurgents entrepened at Macaca, a small town in the Eastern Department, deriving its name from the Macaca

Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 6th has been received here. General Velosca's column, re-cently stationed at Bayamo, has gone to Mayari, for the purpose of driving the insurgents under General

Financial and Commercial Markets. HAVANA, March 11, 1869.

HAVANA, March 11, 1869.

The sugar market is buoyant; sales have been made on a basis of a 5% reals, per arrobs, for No. \$2 Dutch standard. Exchange on London, 10% a 41% per cent premium; on Paris, 1 a % per cent discount; on United States, sixty days sight, in gold, para 1 per cent discount; short sight, 1 a 2 per cent premium; sixty days sight, in approach. remium; sixty days sight, in ourrency, 25% a 24% or cent discount.

ENGLAND.

'The Weekly Statement of the Bank of Eng-

LONDON, March 11, 1869. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of Eng land shows that the builion in vault has incres

Reduction of Army Estimates.

London, March 11, 1869.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cardyell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to the army estimates, showing a reduction of £1,000,000 in the total amount as compared with last year. He said that the government proposed to partially accomplish-this saving by reducing the forces in the colonies, except at military stations.

IRELAND.

Subscriptions Started to Relieve the Released

The Amnesty Committee of this city has started a subscription to raise funds for the benefit of the Penian convicts who are discharged from imprisonment by the government.

JAMAICA.

Arrival of a Haytien Rebel Steamer at

Kingston. HAVANA. March 11, 1860. Advices from Jamaica to the 4th inst. have been

arrived at Kingston from St. Marks. She had on board Paubert and other Haytien revolutionists, and has been thoroughly fitted out for the rebei President Domingues. She will be used against the forces of President Sainave.

OHIO.

The Columbus and Xenta and Little Minmi

Railroads, Cincinnati, March 11, 1869. Cincinnari, March II, 1889.

The lease by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad to the Little Mami road was ratified to-day. If guarantees to the stockholders of the Columbus and Xenia road dividends of seven per cent annually, and eight per cent upon the condition that the entire management of the road and the earnings in excess of eight per cent be surrendered to the Little Manual road. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

expected Interference of the United State

Expected Interference of the United States with the Coolie Trade-Marine Roma.

San Francisco, March II, 1868.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to February 20th have been received. Honolulu papers, in discussing the Coolie trade, say it is authorized by an act of the Legislature of June last. The Board of Immigration had despatched a vessel to the Polynesian Islands for a cargo of natives. The missionary authorities were prohibited from sending letters and papers by the vessel, which created a great deal of ill feeling. The movement failed to meet the approbation of the United States Minister, and it was expected that the government of the United States expected that the government of the United States would interfere and prevent the forced importation of natives of the neighboring islands.

The commercial news is unimportant.

The United States steamer Ossippes was at Hono-

The whaleship Elizabeth Swift, from New Bedford, had arried at Helo.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Great Fall of Snow in Canada—Trains Blockaded-The Snow Eight Feet Deep on the Track-Patal Accidents-The American Con-

There was a heavy snow storm and raging wind here yesterday. No trains have gone out or come in for the pass two days. Four trains from New York are blocked up by the snow at St. Johns, but luckily the passengers are well supplied with provisions and fuel. Two gentlemen succeeded in getting through by means of sleighs and arrived here yesterday. The Eastern trains are about thirty miles away and

The Eastern trains are about thirty miles away and there is no possibility of their extraction before Saturday next. The ice roads on the river are impassable. Some men tried to cross yesterday, but had to abandon their teams.

A despatch from Three Rivers, dated to-day, says there are eight feet of level anow on the railroad track for a stretch of twenty-four miles. Trains over the Arthabossia branch of the railway have been discontinued until April.

Advices from Quebec report a terrific snow sterm there. Three men, who had tried to travel through on foot, were yesterday found dead in the snow drifts near the city.

on foot, were yesterday found dead in the snow drifts pear the city.

Under date of to-day a telegram from Point Levi states that an avalanche of snow fell from the cliffs there on a house containing fitteen persons, three of whom were crushed to death. The others escaped. It is understood that a memorial is to be presented by the American residents of this city to the United States government expressing satisfaction at General Averill's conduct, and praying he be continued American Consul General for Canada.

Fearful Storm at Quebec—Dwelling House
Destroyed—Death of Ensign Whitaker.
QUERRO, March 11, 1800.
During the terrific snow storm of yesterday a
wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces, and the people within, comprising a family of three, were buried in the snow. The bodies have not yet been recovered. been recovered.
Ensign Whittaker, of the Fifty-third regiment, who was shot a few days ago by a boy named Chaloner for seducing his sister, died last night.

THE PLAINS

The Navajo Indians Becoming Troubleson Railroad Company Organized in Salt Lake

City. A St. George (Utah) dispatch says:—A large body of Navajo Indians are on the south side of the Colorado river. They are said to be aided by white rene gades. They are well supplied with arms and am-

gades. They are well supplied with arms and am-munition and have whipped several small bands in South Colorado and now threaten Southern Utah. A company has been organized which proposes an immediate survey for the location of a branch road from Sait Lake to Ogden, to form a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. The following persons were elected officers:—Brigham Young, President; William Jennings, Vice President; Joseph A. Young, General Superintendent, and J. W. Fox. Ohief En-gineer.

VIRGINIA.

Disastisfaction with the Republican Nomi nces-An Independent Ticket Nominated-Franklin Stearns and Other Respectable to the People.

The nominations made yesterday in the Petersburg Convention give great dissatisfaction among not only the opponents of the Wells faction, but among the friends of his nomination. The Clements party, having failed in securing the nomination of their favorits, managed to have the petro Harris. nominated for Lieutenant Governor in order to drawal. The Wells party here discovered this too late and are rather disgusted by the result. The consequences are already beginning to show themselves. As early as this rning a call was issued by the dissatisfied, among morning a call was issued by the dissatisfied, among whom are Franklin Stearns and George Rye, the State Treasurer, for a convention to assemble in this city on the 15th of next month. This was subsequently withdrawn, and this afternoon a simple address was substituted, recommending as the independent nominees:—For Novernor, John F. Lewis, of Norfolk; for Lewisent Governor, John F. Lewis, of pendent nomlinees:—For Sovernor, G. C. Walker, of Norfolk; for Lieutenant Governor, John F. Lewis, of Rockingham; for Attorney General, J. C. Taylor, of Montgomery county. This is now being circulated for signatures, and already number of prominent names have been signed. The address sets forth the nominations of yesterday were not properly secured; that they are not calculated to secure union in the republican ranks, and that the parties nominated are not true to the interests of the Stale. Walker, the nominee for Governor, is a Northern man, who has settled here and invested \$200,000 in internal and other improvements. Messrs. Taylor and Lewis are native Virginians of standing and rospectability in their respective communities.

MARYLAND.

Decision of the Bultimore Board of Trade-Cash Sales of Merchandise.

Baltimors, March 11, 1869.

The Board of Trade of this city at the last monthly meeting ratified the action of the National Board in reference to "cash sales of merchandise" by adopt-

Whereas by usage the pernictous practice prevails to some extent in this city to claim from five to thirty days' credit on eash sales of certain merchandies.

Be it recoved, That cash sales mean cash on commend, and not tive or more days' credit, which to be obtained must be specifically contracted for, and that any usage that has here-torice prevailed to the contrary is hereby abolished.

LOUISIANA.

Steambout Sunk in Red River-Sales of Cotton for Gold-The Louisiana Sugar

NEW ORLEANS, March 11, 1869. The steamboat Cuba No. 2 sunk in the Red river, between Jefferson and Shreveport, on the 9th inst., with 880 bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss; a portion of the cargo was saved. No

A meeting of the parties interested is called at the

A meeting of the parties interested is called at the Chamber of Commerce for to-morrow night to take the necessary steps to commence the sale of cotton for gold.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce to which was submitted a memorial and petition to Congress from the Philadelphia sugar refiners, asking an increase of duties on sugar, reported that the present condition of the sugar refning interest does not seem to require Congressional sid; that the sugar planting interest of the South appears prosperous enough under the present tariff to render additional duty unnecessary; that the general soutiment of the people is unfavorable to higher duties; therefore they cannot petition Congress for higher duties on any grade of sugar. The report of the committee was in the form of a resolution.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,—LONDON, March 11— 4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93 k for the account; United States five-twenty bonds closed at 82%; stocks closed firm, Eric, 25%; Illinots,

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 11.—The Bourse is PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 11.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 70f. 92c.

Liverpool. Corron Market,—Liverpool., March 11.—4:30 P. M.—The cotion market closed duli at 12d. for middling uplands and 12 vg.4. a 12% d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 7,000 bales. HAVER COTTON MARKET.—HAVER, March 11.—The cotion market is unchanged for cotion on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool. Breadstud's are unchanged.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., March 11.—Breadstud's are unchanged.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., March 11.—Evening.—Turpentine, 31s. 6d. per cwt.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Liverpool., March 11.—Evening.—Saloon. 90s. 8d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

London Produce Market.—London, March 11.—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 30s. for No. 12 Unteb standard on the spot and 20s. afloat. Calcuta lineacd, 50s.

Patrolerus Market.—Antwerp. March 11.—Petroleam quict at 67 stf. for standard water.

NEW YORK.

Troy, March 11, 1862. This morning about seven o'clock a fire broke out

Large Fire in Troy-Loss Over \$75,880.

in Cannon place, in this city, destroying the two
upper stories and greatly damaging the remainder
of the building. The occupants of the building were
Moore & Nims, booksellers; Clegg & Neher, wholesale millinery goods; Fiagg & Frear, dry goods; C.
H. Billings, lace goods; C. H. Rising, wholesale millinery goods, and A. W. Scribner, job printer. The
fire originated in Scribner's engine room, which was
on the fourth floor. The total loss is estimated at
from \$75,000 to \$100,000 on the building and stock.
The fire was extinguished at half-past ten A. M.
Loss on the building \$20,000; insured in the Hartford,
for \$5,000 cach. Moore & Nims are insured for
\$19,000; loss \$25,000. Flagg & Frear are insured for
\$19,000; loss \$25,000. Flagg & Frear are insured for
\$10,000; all saved. Scribner is insured for \$10,000;
loss \$15,000. C. Rising is insured for \$10,000; loss
\$55,000. Montagne is insured for \$3,500; loss \$6,000.
W. Bliss is insured for \$1,000; loss \$1,500. The companies which are the chief losers are the Liverpool
and London, Manhattan, Lorillard, Phenix, Home,
Germania, Atlantic, Putnam and Fulton.

eased Stock En Route for New York.
BUPPALO, March 11, 1869. The inspector of the East Buffalo cattle yards re ports that 600 head of hogs arrived here on Sun last from Illinois; that 200 were sold of the lot and on Monday sent East. Afterwards it was asceron as now sent rast. Alterwards it was asser-tained that forty of the balance died from cholers, and in all about 100 have died. On Tuesday the re-maing 300 were shipped East on the Eric road. We understand that the anthorities here would not allow the hogs to be slaughtered in this city, as the owner desired, unless they were afterwards con-signed to the bone yard. This is the first case of hog cholers in this city for two years.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday afterboon, pursuant to all, with the president, Alderman Coman, in the

posed of a large number of papers, resolutions and papers laid over or appropriately referred.

A preamble and resolutions were introduced and

adopted in which were recounted the arrest and de tention of John Warren and Augustine E. Costello by the English authorities in Ireland, and authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of three members of each Board to wait upon them on their arrival in this city and tender to them the nospitalities of the city. The committee appointed on behalf of the Board of Aldermen comprises Aldermen Moore, Onddy and Coulter.

Ouder and Coulter.

A resolution was adopted directing the Croton
A queduct Department to take charge of and maintain
the Croton mains leading to and on Blackwell's and
Randail's Islands and in the Institutions under the
direction of the Commissioners of Charities and

direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Several communications in regard to the controversy between the Typographical Union and the city princers were handed in and read and referred to the Committee on Printing. A report from the Committee on Printing was then handed in and read: The report was quite lengthy, and went fully into the merits of the case. After describing the evil effects of strikes in general and those of the well-known shipearpenters' strike in particular, altuding to and severely censuring the attempts made by the printers to intimidate the Common Council by resolutions adopted by the Trades Unions, and asserting that while their sympathies were with the employ's any attempt to interfere with the contract for the printing with Messrs. Jones & Co., which was of long standing and always faithfully carried out, would be a violation of the faith of the Corporation, and that inasmuch as Messrs. Jones & Co. nad signified their willingness to pay the full prices for the Corporation work they could not interfere in the private business of that firm. The report wound up by requesting Jones & Co. to pay the printers.

Resolutions were adopted directing the paving of 1224, 1234, 125th and 129th streets with Pisk concrete pavement.

Appropriations of \$1.000 each were made for the

122d, 123d, 123th and 129th streets with Flak concrete pavement.

Appropriations of \$1.000 each were made for the portraits of ex-Mayors Gunther and Coman.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Department in regard to the claim of William A. Cummings for extra compensation for the paving of Canal street from Broadway to West street. The committee was appointed on motion of Adderman White, and comprises Addermen White, Miller and Moore.

Donations to pay assessments were made as follows: "To All Saints church, in Scammel street, \$476; Pifty-third street Haptist church, \$363; Edford street Methodist Episcopal church, \$369; St. Mary's church, \$200; Madison street Baptist church, \$175.

After adopting a resolution directing the public offices to close on Saturdays at three o'clock the Board adjourned to Monday next at two o'clock P. M.

Mayor Hall is Made an Houorary Member

of the Mercantile Library.

Quite a commotion was created in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon by the entrance of a numwith bine ribbon bows, and who to the view with the Mayor on most urgent business. Marshal Tooker, recognizing in the acroll bearer a personal triend, asked what it was all about, assuring the young man that if it was a remonstrance on the control of the contro

personal triend, asked what it was all about, assuring the young man that if it was a remonstrance segainst the removal of obstructions on Broadway which he carried he might as well go no further, as the Mayor was determined to rid Broadway of those nuisances which had been so much complained of. The scroli bearer satisfied the Marshal in a slight whisper that the intentions of the delegation were quite different from what the Marshal in a slight whisper that the intentions of the delegation were quite different from what the Marshal intimated. The latter gentleman, therefore, wheeled around his high chair, dropped his feet on the foor, and, stroking his patriarchal beard in most artistic style, waked into the Mayor's private office. In a moment or two he returned and invited the gentlemen to walk in. As soon as they stood in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the city the Marshal introduced the scroll bearer as Mr. Albert M. Paimer, from the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Paimer then, addressing the Mayor, sadi:—Mr. Hall.—The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association as deputed us to inform you of your election as an honorary member of the association, and to present you with this certificate of membership. The Board, in this matter, we are pleased to say, has only complied with this wishes of the entire association. The position thus conferred entities you, during your life, to the free use of the hibrary, which we are egotistical emough to say, and which we feel justified is saying, is the largest and most successful circulating library in America. We are directed to say, further, that this act of the Board of Direction is not intended as a mere compilment to the position you now hold as Chief Magistrate of our city, but as a recognition of your eminent public services as a public servant, of the friendship you have uniformly manifested towards institutions such as ours is, and of the distinguished position you have actained among the laborers in the field of letters.

Mayor Hall, ac

among the laborers in the field of letters.

Mayor Flall, accepting the certificate, replied as follows:—

Gentlement of the Committee—I have been for many years, as your books will show, a subscriber to the library whose association pays me this great honor. As a literary gleaner I have always found the library of great service. It has aided me in legal and political researches, and, in my juagment, it is the library of the city. The Astor Library is for pedants, the Society Library is patronised by conservative schoiars, who live more in the past than in the present; but the Mercanule Library is eciectig. It is not only a repository of past lore; but its she ives keep pace with the jost-ling of progressive minds in the thousand highways and lancs of the world of arts, sciences and classics, or of suggestive or referential and ornamental literature, in this book making and book reading age. Its roll of members displays names of men who have adoraced and usefully trodden every round in the many ladders of life. To enjoy, therefore, by your gift, such literary and social companiouship is an honor i shall aiways gratefully cherish.

The Mayor was then introduced to each of the gentlemen present, and a most cordial microhange of compliments was indulged in. During the speech making the festive William Plorence was ushered in, and at the close of the ceremonles he assured Mayor liail that he was "so glad" that he was present at the performance.

MYSTERGUS AFFAR AT THE SIN OFFICE—SINGHARLY

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT THE SUN OFFICE-SINGULARLY

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The public should no longer be kept in ignorance about a strange and melancholy occurrence which took place a few weeks, ago in the above establishment in spite of all delicacy for individuals or consideration for their immediate interests. Now, sir, it is well known to a few persons that the usual routine upon the occasion of a suspicious dissolution was not compiled with in the instance about to be named, viz.:—The sudden and startling demise of the san's friendship for Brougham's theatre.

As an illustration of the uncertainty of life the circumstance is remarkable, Not many weeks ago it was vigorous, lively and full of promise, landation proceeded from its mouth, grand and imposing, but see what effect even the sugness of camillies may have apon a fragile nature. An advertisement, which was very dear, was lost, and from that instant the poor thing broke its little heart, gradually it declined, and yesterday, after giving utterance to a fector wall, it expired.

A determination on the part of the subscriber to lave no underfined manneuvers, as far as he is concerned, usexposed induces this communication.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

We give below biographical sketches of the genn who have been appointed to ill vacancies in President Grant's Cabinet caused by the withdrawal of Alexander T. Stewart and E. B. Washburne, as also of the new Secretary of War.

State.

After all a citizen of New York has been placed at the head of President Grant's Cabinet. If Mr. Fish should hold the office to which he has been ap-pointed during the entire term of the present ad-ministration New York will nave had the honor of ontrolling, to no small extent, the foreign policy of Ex-President Van Buren was the first New Yorker appointed to the office of Secretary of State. He held the position under President Jackson from March, 1829, until 1831, when he resigned. The next was Hon. William L. Marcy, who held the office of the office of Mr. Pierce, and the propoport the administration of Mr. Pierce, and the throughout the administration of Mr. Pierce, and the third was William H. Seward, who served from March, 1861, until March 4, of the present year, he being the only man that has remained at the head of the State Department for eight years.
CAREER OF THE NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. Hamilton Fish is a son of the late Colonel Nicholas Fish, and was born in this city during the Pear 1809, and is now about sixty years of age. From the maternal side he is descended from Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. It will thus be seen that Mr. Pish descends from a distinguished family and comes of the good old Knickerbocker stock. His education was obtained at old Columbia College, where he gradua-ted with distinction. After leaving college he studied law, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar, but did not practice his profession for any length of time, the management of a very large family estate monopolizing the greater part of his time and atten-tion. Being a man of wealth, he had no occasion to work for a livelihood, so, after a brief period,

In 1837 the new Secretary first appeared as a politician, being then elected by the whig party a member of the State Legislature, and as such gained much reputation and popularity among his constituency, to whom he had been previously known only as a rich, respectable man. His success as a local legislator induenced the whigs of this city morning him in 1842 for representative in Conto nominate him in 1342 for representative in Congress from the Sixth district, which was then comprised of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of New York.

Although the district had given Van Buren a Although the district had given Van Buren a majority of nearly 1,000 in 1840, Mr. Pish, after an exciting contest, was elected, the vote standing Fish (whig), 5,904; McKean (democrat), 5,699. In 1844, after serving with distinction in Congress, his claims to a re-election were ignored and Mr. William W. Campbell, the native American or Know Nothing candidate, received the whig vote, excepting some 486, which were cast for Mr. Fish, who ran as an independent candidate. His political career had not ended, however. In 1846 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated, running heavily behind his ticket, sithough Mr. Young, the whig nominee for Governor, was elected by a majority of 11,572. In 1847, however, he had better luck, being elected Lieutenant Governor by 30,000 majority. In 1848 he was the nominee of the whig party for Governor, and the same split in the democratic party which gave the electoral vote of the State to President Taylor elected him. In notil 1857, when his term expired. Since then h litical life about that time

Soon after the formation, of the republican party Mr. Fisk ailled himself to it as a voter, and throughout the rebellion aided the government in a private capacity in asserting the integrity of the Union. During the contest between ex-President Johnson and Congress he sympathized with the latter, but took no public part against the President. Although ate and even-minded in his views, and not at all itable to be led away by partisan feelings. Mr. Fish is a gentleman of fine abilities and strict in-tegrity of character. He is exceedingly mild, uroane and polished in his manners, possesses a fine figure and is gifted with powers of persuasion in a high de-gree. He has travelled considerably in Europe and other parts of the world, and has carefully studied the political ideas of foreign nations, which last qualification will aid him to no small extent in per-

George S. Boutwell, of Mass

Mr. Boutwell was spoken of for the position he now holds some time before the Cabinet was announced, and the absence of his name from the list the head of the Treasury Department was regarded as an indication of President Grant's distaste for the rinciples of a protective tariff.

HIS EARLY LIPE AND CAREER.

The new Secretary was born in Brookline, Mass., on the 28th of January, 1818, and is now in the fiftysecond year of his age. His relatives being person of moderate means he was debarred the advantage of a collegiate education, his studies being confined to such instruction as could be obtained at a public school. Even there to such instruction as could be obtained at a public school. Even these educational opportunities were limited by the necessities of his situation, for while yet a boy he was obliged to aid in the support of his family by laboring on a farm. Subsequently he shandoned agricultural pursuits for the purpose of naming by laboring on a larm. Subsequently he abandoned agricultural pursuits for the purpose of engaging in a mercantile business, and for twenty years was a trader in the town of Groton, first as an apprentice, next as a clerk and afterwards as proprietor. During this period of time the studious habits of Mr. Boutwell enabled him to overcome the deficiencies of his education. All the leisure time he possessed was spent in mental isbor, until he finally went through as thorough a course of study as any graduate of Yale. Although he had passed through many of the best years of his life when, after care-fully studying the profession of the law, he was called to the bar, his success as a lawyer was flattering, if not brillians, from the start. He entirely assidulty to the law that in a few years he won no

obscure position at the bar of Massachusetts.
HIS LOCAL CARBER AS A POLITICIAN. We first find Mr. Boutwell in public political life during the year 1842, when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and served for seven successive years, at the end of which he returned to private life, but was recalled again in 1861, to serve as Governor of the State, to which high office he was elected. This position he held two terms, and in 1858 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In addition to these offices we would state that Mr. Boutwell was a Bank Computation for two years Secretary of the Board of we would state that Mr. Boutwell was a Bank Com-missioner for two years, Secretary of the Board of Education eleven years and a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for six years. In all of those local positions Mr. Boutwell gave satis-faction to the people at large and made quite a reputation for ability and energy.

faction to the people at large and made quite a reputation for ability and energy.

NATIONAL RECORD.

The first time that the new Secretary appeared in a public capacity outside of Massachusets was as a member of the celebrated Peace Congress, held in 1set, and which falled to arrest the revolution of the South. In July of the following year he was appointed Comunissioner of Internal Revenue, serving until March, 1865, when he resigned his office to take a seat in the lower house of Congress, to which he had been elected a Representative during the month of November of the previous year. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baitimore Convention, which nominated Messra. Lincoin and Johnson, and at the election following was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He has since then been twice re-elected and is now a member of the Porty-first Congress. Appearing first in the national councils during a war of great magnitude, he was afforded numerous opportunities of displaying such abilities as he possessed. The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoin, and, in fact, every war measure of the schministration met with his hearty support. When the enlistment of negroes in the Union army was first resolved upon he was among the first to encourage the policy, making

several speeches in support of what he regarded as a movement essential to a successful prosecution of the war. After the rebellion had been suppressed he was one of the earliest advocates of negro suffrage. At a meeting of the Emanapation League, held in Roston in 1865, he made a speech of which

lead in Roston in 1865, he made a speech of which the following is an abstract:—

His mind, he said, was clear on one point—whatever else is done, we are to secure the elective franchise to the negro. The question is not whether black men are to vote, but whether white men are to vote in those States. (Applause.) He should demand that not one of those eleven States should take its place in the nation until there has been secured in the State constitution that the negroes, with the whites, shall enjoy the elective franchise. (Great applause and three hearty cheers "for those words.")

He said that he had the fullest faith that the people of this country will rise to a full comprehension of the great question, and will call for no restoration of these states except on the foundation of justice. He wanted the two districts known as the States of Plorida and South Carolina reorganized by the next Congress as Territories, and the colored people invited to settle there—not in any way compelled to so—and build up States of their own, from which they might in a few years send black representatives to Congress.

In conclusion Governor Boutwell said that all we should ask from the administration is that it should not commit itself against negro suffrage. If President Johnson will wait the progress of events, the development of public oplinon, he will see in a few months that the people will accept reconstruction on no other basts.

At the time this speech was made the masses were by no means prepared for such a policy as negre-suffrage, and the views held by Mr. Boutwell were nounced by many republicans who afterwards ned in the war against President Johnson and Joined in the war against President Johnson and demanded the carrying out of the reconstruction laws to the very letter. The speaker was merely in advance of his political allies. How soon after they stood upon his platform is matter of history now.

Mr. BOOTWELL'S VIEWS ON PUBLIC APPARES.

Mr. BOOTWELL'S VIEWS ON PUBLIC APPAIRS.
It is almost unnecessary to state that Mr.
Boutwell is a pronounced radical in his political
views. It is asserted that the interposition of Prestdent Grant alone prevented his reporting a bill to
deprive Georgia of her representation in Congress
because of her legislative action in declaring negroes ineligible to office. On the tariff question he is
known as favoring protection to American manufacknown as favoring protection to American manufac turers and is probably one of the ablest opport free trade in office life. Personally Mr. Boutwell is a very pleasant, affabl

gentleman. As a speaker he is ready, fluent and plausible, and his speeches generally leave a strong impression upon the minds of his hearers. It is said tisan politician he carries his views almost into the being merely the assertion of newspaper correspondents, who may not be favorably disposed toward him. Except as a Bank Commissioner we a aware of Mr. Boutwell's financial experience.

John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary o War.
The appointment of General Rawlins to the office

of Secretary of War has been looked upon as a settled intention on the part of the President for some time past, so that the sending in of his name to the Senate on yesterday for that position did not

surprise any person.
-HIS BARLY CARRER. General John A. Rawlins was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinous, on the 13th of Pebruary, 1831. By the paternal side he is descended from a family of Virginians that moved to Kentucky and subsequently removed to Missouri, where his father married. The subject of this sketch received a common school and academic education, and until neurly twenty-three years of age lived on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galens where he made the acquaintance of President Grant In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and opening an office, commenced the practice of his profession, in which, although he did not make a fortune, he may be said to have been tolerably successful. In June, 1856, he married Mass Emily Smith of Goshen, New York, with whom he lived most hap pily for a couple of months over five years, when she died, having borne him three children. She is said to have been a most estimable lady. In December 1863, he married the second time, to Miss Mary Hurlburt, of Danbury, Connecticut.

Huriburt, of Danburt, Connecticut.

Political Carrier of the Secretary.

Although General Rawlins heid no public offices prior to the war he was known in Gelena as an active, influential and able democratic politician. He was nominated in 1860 for the office of democratic Elector on 'the Douglas ticket for the First Congressional district of Illinois, and made a strong canvass against Judge Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, the Circuit Judge, and afterwards Adjustant General the Circuit Judge, and afterwards Adjutant General of Illinois. Soon after the Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sunter a large public meeting was held at Galena by the republicans and war democrate, at which President, then Mr. Grant, presided and General Rawlins spoke. The action of Grant caused no surprise, as he was then unknown, and his view, one way or the other made but little difference. The case was different with Rawlins, however. He was widely known as a democrat, and in his speeches ration in favor of coercive measures was all the more surprising from the fact that at the time the great leader of his wing of the democratic party, senator Douglas, had not yet made known his in

In August, 1861, at the special request of then Brigadier General U. S. Grant, he received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain, and was assigned to that officer. At this time Mr. Rawlins was spoken of as the Major of the famous Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, otherwise known as the Lead Mine regiment; and the was through the newspapers, and immediately after through an order from General Grant assigning him to duty. The order was dated September 8, 1861; but suffering a recent family be-reavement in the loss of his wife, Captain Rawlins did not join General Grant, then at Cairo, unti did not join General Grant, then at Cairo, until five days after. From that time up to the present he has been continually at the side of General Grant, and accompanied him in all his campaigns, the landmarks of which are the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, luka, the Tallahachie expedition to Oxford, Misarssippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill; Big Black, the crowning viotory of Vickaburg, Chatanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna, Pamunkey, Tolopatomoy, Cold Harbor and the front of Petersburg and Richmond. At Culpepper Court House, Va., General Grant presented General Rawlins with a sash, with the following note:

This sign—worn by use in all my battles and cameral was and content of the content of th

sash, with the following note:

This sigh—worn by me in all my battles and cam
paigns from and including the battle of Belmont to
and including the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863—
is presented by me to Brigadler General John A
Rawins, my chief of start, in evidence of my appre
ciation of him as an officer and friend.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

U. S. GRANT, Licettenant General,
In the line of promotion Captain Rawlins was
made major Pebruary 16, 1862, licutenant colonel
November 1, 1862, and brigadier general of volunteers August 11, 1863. He was first appointed chief
of staff to General Grant in November, 1862, and has held that position, either by full rank or acting, even since. The special enactment of Congress creating the office of chief of staff to Lieutenant General Gran coniers upon General Rawlina, who has been ap-pointed to the position, the status of a brigadier gen-eral of the regular army. On March 2, 1885, General Rawlina was confirmed by the United States Senate as brevet major general of volunteers, to date from

HIS ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY. From the fact that General Rawlins has the reputation of being the most thorough and practical adjutant general in the armyst is probable that he will make an excellent Secretary of War. His experience as chief of staff has certainly been great, and he must now thoroughly understand all the workings and routine of the War Department.

RECKLESSNESS OF CAR DRIVERS

The numerous reports of accidents made to the Central Office show that a large proportion of them are caused by car drivers running down and staining citizens. Many of the companies unfortnately employ a class of drivers who have ne regard for human life, and they will not healtate to run down women and children if by so doing they can reach their point of arrival on time. A case in point occurred on the corner of Casal street and Broadway as twenty unintess after the doctor last night. Broadway was crowded, as usual, by quantitation, and postsurana.

Af car No. 15 of the East Broadway and Radery line was approaching the curve on the corner of Broadway and Canal street a truck coming down (anal street obstracted the eastern crossing upon which were live ladies and a gentleman. Before the carhad reached the curve the gentleman becknowl to the driver of the car to stop. The car came around the curve at an immunial rate of speed. Four of the fadies escaped around the rear of the truck. The fifth was in danger of being knocked down, mainted or killed, when the male attendant, seeing the danger, selzed her and threw her upon the truck, and she thus escaped. The gentleman seeing the holes age, Jooked at the driver, who as he passed remarked:—"Get out of the way, you sons of —— or I will kell you," and the car continued its course up Canal street. Comment upon this is unnecessary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11, 1909.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11, 1899.

The House passed the fitteenth amendment to the constitution to-day by a vote of ayes 74, nays 69.

The members who opposed its adoption argued that the amendment destroyed rights exercised by the States since the foundation of the government; that it was an admission by the people, North and South, that they have no power to determine the right of suffrage; that it is a concession by Congress that its reconstruction measures are unconstitutional; that it invests Congress with the right to impose suffrage on all men in the States, irrespective tional; that it invests congress with the right to im-pose sufrage on all men in the States, irrespective of race or color; that the fundamental principle of democracy is that negro sufrage is wrong, not from any lil will towards the negro, but because the democratic party is a white man's party; that Gov-ernor Bullock belongs to the class who desire the elevation of the negro above the white, for by that means alone can power be secured.

means sione can power be secured.

CRUMBIA, S. C., March H. 1992.

The General Assembly of South Carolina barpassed the joint resolution ratifying the fifteent amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both branches of the Waited State

Both branches of the Maine Legislature to-da
passed a resolution adopting the Pitteenth articl
of amendment to the constitution of the Unite
States.

HANRISSURG, Pa., March 11, 1969.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania ratified the constitutional amendment by a party voter of 18 to 16.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

In California the excitement about the White Pine mines of Nevada continues unabated, and thousands of miners have gone there. Fifty-six companies to work these mines have been organized in San Fran-cisco since the 1st of this month.

The general Railroad bill, before the Maine Legis-

lature, was defeated in the House yesterday by a

vote of 67 to 61. cuted to-day at neon in the yard of the Maine State Prison at Augusta.

A McCracken and John O'Neill, of Stratford, Can-ada, were poisoned yesterday by taking a cough mixture procured from a druggist. There is no-hope of O'Neil's recovery and very slight hope of McCracken s.

John W. Coleman, who was arrested by the cir authorities at Boston charged with embezzling fun from the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisians, has be-turned over to the military authorities and convey-

Wednesday afternoon the steamboat Swan, from Philadelphia for Salem, N. J., collided near Fort Delaware with the steamer Fan'ta, from New York. The Swan sunk himediately in deep water. All of the passengers were saved; some of whom were taken from the water. Several persons were scaled,

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The Wreely Herald of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European news by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Paraguay and other points. It will also contain a detailed and very interesting account of the inauguration of President Grant; his inaugural Address; Biographical Sketches of the new Cabinet; Message of President Grant to the Senate asking the repeal of the law disqualifying A. T. Stewart from accepting the office of Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Siewarting Washington news. The current News of the Week; the Pashions; Amusements; Varieties; Poreign Intelligence; Scientific, Sporting, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Rook. Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Bo and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Inte ligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2: Three copies, \$5: Five copies, \$3: Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, dve cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the Waskly Herald.

Died.
Gilliland.—At Kingsbridge, on Thursday, March.
11, at nine P. M., John Gilliland.
Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's. [For other Deaths see Eighth Page.]

A.—Espenacheid's Improved Dress Hat for the present season, guaranteed never to loss its shape or gloss, is now ready for inspection and sale achie establish-ment, IIS Nassau street.

A Sure for Cancer, Scrofule, Bright's and other Kidner Diseases, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsis &c. THE VERMONT SPRIN; WATER, Get the best, BAXE & CO., 417 Broome street, New York.

A.—Money Advanced on Diumonds, Watche Jewelry, Silver, Silks, Shawis, Furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, 609 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best is the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantageous. Factory 16 Boud street. The Great Carteen Paper,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Reizing events as they censure or praise. UNPARALLELED INCREASE IN CIRCULATION. EVERYBODY READS IT. CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING.

Barker's Wig and Human Hair Emporium. Braids, Curis, Chignons, &c., &c. Best and chespest in the world. 622 Broadway. Circulars of Every Description and Notices attend meetings printed in the meatest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOS PRINTING ESTABLISHIEME, TO Names screet.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and Cold-ine Will Cure Your Cold. Try it. Sold by druggists. RUSHTON'S, 10 Astor House, corner of Barcley street.

Cinrendon Hotel.—Ladies, at the various botels, if you wish beautiful Boots and Stoes, patronize MILLER's CO., No. 3 Union square.

David's Spring Style of Goutlemen's Hate, Established in 1800.—The Metropolitan Joh For First Class Printing of Every Descrip-

Important Notice.—The Havann Lettery.
As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cubs would be discontinued, we are authorised by the Administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.

TATLOR & UL, 18 Wall street.

The Great Cartoon Paper,
THE KVENING TRUEBRAM,
Selaing events as they rise, and showing them up to public censure or praise,
UNPARALLELED INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

EVERYBODY READS IT. CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING. Nentness, Recoromy and Despatch Coming the execution of orders. Retropolitae Jos Printing :

Pamphiets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quekness and despatch, twenty-five per conductive than at youther printing establishment is the city at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTAULISH MENT, of Assent street.

Royal Havana Lottery. - Prizes Paid in Gold Internation fernished. The highest rates paid for Doublesses and all kinds of Gold and Suyer. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. The Hat of the Period.—Knox Has, us promptly as usual, introduced his spring style of gentlaneous measurement to heart our sensitions with the heart continued market the highest continued at the heart continued and the before, but it will pear repetition. We think we are abid it before, but it will pear repetition. When you want a hearting hat go to KNOX's for it, at \$12 Broadway, corner of Full and street.

The Famous Corner-97 Nassau Street, corner Pulton. The Metropolitan Job Printley Reinbulganies

Wigs, Toupees and Oranmental Hair. Bon quality that Dyn and thair Dyngs, at boilers at Satolia.